

The Lexington Intelligencer.

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LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904.

No 4

U. D. C. Reception.

In commemoration of the birth of Robert E. Lee the ladies of Sterling Price Chapter, U. D. C., were hostesses at a very elegant tea, Thursday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Huston in keeping with their genuine Southern hospitality had lent their home, that is so well adapted to large gatherings, for the occasion. The house which is a fine type of colonial architecture had been lavishly decorated with red and white—the Confederate colors. The Confederate flag was conspicuous in the reception hall, while red and white carnations, and white hyacinths were everywhere and the whole house was filled with the beautiful light that only candles give—these also were red.

In the large dining room refreshments were served while the literary adjoining had been converted into a coffee room.

In the parlor the guests were received by Miss Kitty Fulkerson, president of Sterling Price Chapter, Mrs. J. H. Campbell, president of State Division, U. D. C., also ex-president of chapter; Mrs. W. G. McCausland, who was first president of chapter; Mrs. S. N. Wilson and Mrs. William Aull, ex-presidents of the chapter; and Mrs. M. D. Wilson, who is corresponding secretary of Missouri Division, U. D. C.

Members of the chapter assisted these ladies in entertaining.

One hundred and twenty-five friends of the members of the chapter were present.

Commandry Inspection.

Tuesday night was an important time to the members of DeMolay Commandry, K. T. It was the annual inspection of Dr. W. F. Kuhn, of Kansas City, Deputy Inspector of the Grand Commandry. After the inspection and rehearsal the members adjourned to Hinesley's where a most excellent supper was served. The viands were the best, and the quiet efficient service was perfect. Dr. Kuhn's visits here are thoroughly enjoyed. He is Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, and at present Eminent Grand Standard Bearer, besides a good citizen, an educated and refined gentleman, a jovial companion, and a royal "good fellow," and is always accorded a hearty welcome by every one in Lexington.

Council Proceedings.

At a meeting of the city council Monday night the scales committee was ordered to examine and report on the condition of the city scales. An ordinance was passed approving bond and contract for building sidewalks, after some other minor matters pertaining to the electric light plant and their future contract. The council took up the subject of building a new city hall. The matter was discussed and given full consideration. No formal action was taken but it was understood that the matter would be given thorough consideration and some definite action would be taken soon.

Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Gaffin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaffin died Monday night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Carlyle.

Mrs. Gaffin was 68 years old. She was married in Louisville, Ky., 1857 to William Gaffin. Mr. Gaffin died here in 1889. The deceased leaves the following children: Mr. O. C. Sipe, a son by her first husband, O. M. Gaffin, L. W. Gaffin, Owen Gaffin, William, Charles, George and Martin Gaffin and Mrs. Isy Carlyle.

Mrs. Gaffin has been an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church since she was 17 years old. Besides her family she leaves a large number of friends to mourn her loss.

The funeral services were held at Mrs. Carlyle's residence on Ridgeway at 3 o'clock Tuesday, conducted by Rev. R. B. Briney.

The Clark Lectures.

Yesterday afternoon Professor Clark gave his first lecture on "The Mission and Purpose of Tragedy." A description of its wonderful beauty and truth is impossible. It made a profound impression upon the audience for the genuineness of its philosophy and the exalted purity and sincerity of its teaching. In brilliant illustration, keen analysis of human

ideals and motives, and in artistic treatment that concealed his art, Professor Clark showed himself a thinker and a student.—Athens (Ga.) Times.

Professor Clark is to deliver a course of six lectures in this city Jan. 27, (afternoon and evening) and Feb. 3 and 10, (afternoon and evening.) Tickets at Crenshaw & Young's. Course ticket \$1.50, single ticket 50 cents.

Samuel Parker Bascom.

Odessa Ledger:

Samuel Parker Bascom died at his home three miles northwest of Odessa on the morning of January the 3rd, 1905. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, on Aug. 27, 1847, the youngest in a family of sixteen children.

Mr. Bascom's father died while he and his brother and sister were small children and they with their mother was cared for by Mr. Henry Bascom, their oldest half brother, then a distinguished minister of the Methodist church in Kentucky.

He was educated in Augusta College and Transylvania University of which institutions his brother, Henry, was the president successively.

In his 23rd or 24th year he chose the companion of his life, Miss Letitia Dinwiddie, cultured, well balanced and pious. Shortly after their marriage they left Kentucky to seek their fortune in Missouri and settled first in Clay county, thence after one year, in 1851, they came to this county where they lived happily together to the days of their death which occurred within one year and a half of each other, she preceding him and leaving him sad and lonely at life's sunset.

He was a neighbor and friend of the highest order, being a high-bred gentleman. He was generous, hospitable and obliging. As a business man he was honest, energetic and reasonably successful.

Nine children came to bless their home: three daughters and six sons. Two of the sons have died, one in infancy and the other, Charles, in the bloom of young manhood, just as he was about to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church—his mother's church. Of the living sons, one is a Presbyterian minister in Oklahoma, another a lawyer in Odessa, and the two remaining ones farmers in Missouri and Oklahoma. One of the daughters is the wife of Mr. John Kirkpatrick of Odessa, and the other two are with their brother Lee on the old farm near Odessa.

Still at Large.

On Wednesday the 11th. of January, Miss Erna Carter, the teacher of the Prairie school had some trouble with a pupil named James Pyle, a boy about 14 years old. He became angry and told some of the scholars that he would kill the teacher. Thursday he went to Higginsville and bought a pistol. The directors of the school were notified of the threats made by the boy and on Friday when he came to school two of the men met the boy, searched him at the school-house and found in his pocket a .38 caliber loaded pistol and about twenty extra cartridges; he was disarmed and taken from the school and a warrant was issued for his arrest but before the sheriff could apprehend him, the young offender had disappeared from the neighborhood and no trace of him can be found. His father lives in Wellington, his mother in Kansas City.

First Meeting.

The first meeting of the Adolenda Club, the recently organized club of young married women, was held at the home of Mrs. F. N. Adams, on South Street Wednesday afternoon.

Fourteen members were present and were entertained at lunch. Mrs. E. S. Moorman won first prize—a beautiful hand-painted plate.

Refreshments were served. Mrs. Adams was assisted in entertaining by her sister, Miss Nell Adams of Sedalia.

Change in Business.

W. V. Curtis sold the confectionary and bakery business of Amor & Sheets to A. L. Bretz and Harry Stevens. The sale was made Thursday and the new proprietors, who are well and favorably known to the people of Lexington, took possession this morning.

An Early Day Hanging.

The statement of the Kansas City Star a few days ago, in commenting upon the alleged crime and probable punishment of Mrs. Aggie Myers, that only one woman had ever been hanged in Missouri in pursuance of a court sentence, and that a Southern Missouri case, does not seem to be borne out by the facts. One woman, Mrs. Mary Andrews, alias Trumley, was capitally sentenced in this county April 1, 1834, by Judge John F. Ryland, and was hanged April 30 of the same year. The offense for which this woman was put to death was the murder of her child.

Judge John E. Ryland, of this city, speaking of this case says: "Leland Trumley, the husband of this woman, was also hung for the murder of a blacksmith in Old Lexington, I forget his name. These Trumleys were of French extraction and irascible. The husband was tried for the murder and convicted, as I now remember. Mrs. Trumley on divers occasions said publicly that she believed murder could be committed and so concealed as never to be brought out; for she further stated that she had killed one of her children and had concealed the body under the hearth and no one had ever found it out. The public mind was excited and ready for investigating any report of murder, and some one remembering a little girl of the Trumley family who had suddenly disappeared, led the authorities to examine the hearth, and to their horror found the remains of a young child. Upon this the woman was arrested and afterwards tried and convicted and executed for this child murder. I was quite young when these sad events transpired, but old enough to be indelibly impressed by them.

"If the 'Times' refers to this case, he may be correct in saying there has been but one case where a woman was hung in Missouri. And if this statement is correct, it seems to me that in view of the many and heinous crimes that are being laid at the door of women in these days, it is time to begin anew the work of hanging and to keep it up until more than one murderer is hung and others evilly inclined are deterred from their wicked designs by the fear of punishment."

On the records in the circuit clerk's office the name of the husband is usually spelled Trumley but sometimes Trumley. The woman's name is variously written Trumburg, Thromburg, Thromburg and Thromburg.

Resinol Art Calendar.

The new Resinol Art Calendar for 1905 is one of the most beautiful calendars ever issued. Six sheets of heavy enameled paper contain on one side six beautiful color designs of babies and children, while on the reverse sides are drawings depicting child life, with spaces for the notation of baby's "sayings and doings." It is a work of art that will delight a mother's heart. Sent postpaid by the Resinol Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md., for two wrappers from Resinol Soap, or one wrapper and 15 cents; or for 40 cents a calendar and a cake of Resinol Soap will be sent.

Deadlock in Jefferson City.

Three ballots have been taken in the senatorial contest at Jefferson City. On Wednesday the vote stood Nedringhaus 85, Cockrell 83, Kerens 8, Pettijohn 1. On Thursday the vote stood Nedringhaus 81, Cockrell 81, Kerens 6, Pettijohn 3.

There are 176 votes on joint ballot. Branch, representative for Lafayette county, has voted for Kerens on every ballot.

The vote Friday stood Cockrell 81, Nedringhaus 80, Kerens 9, Pettijohn 1. The Assembly seems to be hopelessly deadlocked. The prize will doubtless go to some one not yet mentioned.

Public Sale.

W. D. Graham will hold a sale of stock, farm implements, household and kitchen furniture at the Robert M. Graham farm 7 miles south of Lexington and 5 miles northwest of Mayview, Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

From a clipping taken from a California paper we receive the intelligence of the sudden death of an old man and former honored citizen of our city, Jacob M. Julian, which occurred in San Diego California on the 15th January 1905. He was sick only a few days tho' he had been in feeble health for some time. He had had and enjoyed active life for more than eighty-eight years. He was born in Alabama and inherited all the good and earnest qualities of the Southerner, and which he never failed to exemplify in his daily life. He was a good friend and an ardent hater

From his early boyhood he chose and followed the profession of the Journalist and was never happier than when he was publishing a newspaper. The writer of this wishes he had the ability to do justice the life and character of this dear old man. It is said that he began his career as editor under the guidance of Hon. H. C. Foote and that must account for much of the ardent zeal he ever manifested, when advocating any and all causes or enterprises formed by him. It was hard to convince him of an error, yet when convinced would give it up cheerfully. He was an uncompromising Whig and fought many a battle for his party in the good old days when political sentiment was divided by those two grand old parties—Democrats and Whigs. He came to Missouri in the days when the democratic party was split over the question of Benton and Anti-Bentonism, and having his first lessons in politics from H. C. Foote that arch political enemy and opponent of this great Missourian, Mr. Julian naturally took sides with—as far as he could and be faithful to his own party—the Anti-Benton faction of democratic party and many bitter articles—some from his own pen, but generally from Anti-Benton democrats—found their way into his paper. This was not so much from any hatred he entertained for Col. Benton as it was from a desire to see the enemy divided that his own party might prosper. He took delight in calling democrats "locofocos" or as they were sometimes denominated in earlier days in New York—"Old Hunkers and Baraburners." And yet in the midst of all this fuss and fury, this fighting of the democracy there was nothing malicious in what he wrote or said, and he that would read closely could detect the thought, not that I hate democracy but that I love Whiggery. Mr. Julian came to Lexington in the year 1852. It was the year of the Presidential campaign between Gen'l. Scott and Franklin Pierce. It was a hot campaign. The writer of this notice cast his first vote for president. He voted for Pierce. Lafayette county gave a large majority for Scott. Mr. Julian used to chide me kindly for following my ancestry in politics. But when the time came and he saw his own party going to pieces and a new party being built out of its ruins he at once became a democrat and ever afterwards advocated the cause of pure democracy. Being a southerner by birth his sympathies naturally led him to take sides, in feeling, with the south during the civil war and his fiery nature and positive conviction of what he believed to be right, led him to say and to do things that caused him to leave our city and community for awhile, but after the war closed he came back and took up his life's work and began the publication of a country newspaper. Like many others he suffered loss in property as the result of the course he took, but that did not seem to embitter him in the least. Mr. Julian's papers in the main advocated the right, and he never failed to advocate all enterprises that he believed tended to promote the best interests of the community. He has ambitions to advance the welfare of his home people and friends, but was unselfish in it, and as a consequence he did not grow rich publishing a newspaper.

Mr. Julian had his faults as all men have, and some may have thought these grievous faults, but history and experience tell us that he who would live and be right must

meet opposition. He had positive convictions of duty and avowed them on all proper occasions. But his love for home, for family, for friends, and for the right, outweighed all defects in his character and made us gladly bury the faults with his remains, and love and cherish his good qualities. After returning to Lexington at the close of the war and when he had reached and passed the meridian of life he gave the highest evidence of the true manhood that was in him by giving up the world and giving his heart to God. He became an humble follower of the Savior and in His service spent the remainder of his life. He removed to California some time in the year 1874 where he continued to live to the day of his death. During these years it was often my pleasure to receive letters from him, in all of which he never failed to speak of his love for the Master. He was a splendid letter writer. He had learned to say in a few words what most men take time to tell. He was a member of the First Board of Curators or "Marvin Institute" now Central College and was secretary and wrote many articles advocating the importance of such an institution of learning to our community and at the surviving member of said board (I believe.) I love to see his words made good. He was a member of the Methodist Church South here in Lexington and when he moved to San Diego he transferred his membership and joined the same organization tho' it seemed to be little and unknown, loved and prized by God alone." He has laid aside his armor and I devoutly believe is now enjoying the help he helped to win as a true soldier of the cross. May he rest in peace in his far away home by the sea. "R."

In Honor of Andrew Johnson.

A bill has been introduced in Congress and will doubtless become a law, setting apart ten acres of the old Andrew Johnson homestead near Greeneville, Tennessee, for a national cemetery. Such action forty years after his impeachment by Congress indicates a profound change of feeling toward a man who resisted and incurred the enmity of a government which waged a war on the ground that a state could not get out of the Union and sought to reconstruct the South on the ground that the states had gotten out of the Union and had to be brought back.

Johnson's career was more remarkable than Lincoln's. Left an orphan at four years of age, a boy at ten, a slave to a hard master and a trade until he was 18, with not a day in school, Andrew Johnson swung around the circle from the tailor shop to the White House, from alderman of Greeneville, Tenn., to president of the United States.

At 17 he became a journeyman tailor in Greeneville, Tenn., and for a quarter of a century became engaged in politics. In 1827 he married Eliza McCordell, who taught him to write and assisted him in his studies at night.

In 1829 he was elected alderman of Greeneville and mayor two years later; representative to the state legislature 1835-37, state senator 1839-42, a member of Congress 1842-1852, governor of Tennessee 1853-1857, United States Senator 1857-1862. He was appointed military governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln March 4, 1862; served until he became vice president March 4, 1865 to April 15, 1865. He was president from the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1865, to March 4, 1869, and was reelected to the United States Senate January, 1875.

While president he was a friend to the South, and tried to restore the states to the union without "reconstruction." This led to a crash with Stanton, secretary of war, and the republican party, which party in Congress tried to impeach him, but failed. The trial lasted from March 16, 1868, until May 26, and impeachment failed by one vote.

The famous Irish comedians Wesley & Mack and that dainty little bit of femininity, Marie Trumbull, are coming this way with their popular skit "The Irish Pawnbrokers" and will be seen on the local boards shortly.

Dr. Allen Lectures at Central.

On Saturday evening, January the fourteenth, the second lecture of a course designed primarily for the students of Central College but open to the public, was given in the College Chapel by the Hon. D. C. Allen, L. L. D., of Liberty, Mo. The choice of the subject, *Honore de Balzac*, was indeed a happy one. For Dr. Allen revealed a sympathetic understanding of Balzac, the man, and a comprehensive and critical knowledge of his writings.

The introduction of the lecture was beautiful in its simplicity. The first part of the lecture was devoted to a sketch of Balzac, in which "dates were held cheaper and facts dearer." Dr. Allen did not discuss those things which stand about the life of a man and which are merely related to it, but rather those essential facts which underlie the life and tend to work out the "main miracle," or the personality of the individual man. The temperament of Balzac and the struggles incident upon the subordination of that temperament to the discipline of art, were not lost sight of. His broad knowledge, wonderful power of observation, and remarkable ability in the analysis of character and conduct were clearly pointed out.

So numerous are the works of Balzac that a detailed criticism of his separate works was, as Dr. Allen said, not to be attempted in the compass of a single lecture. So the second part of the lecture was devoted largely to the discussion of the magnitude and importance of the writer's gigantic conception, *La Comedie Humaine*, of which each one of his novels is only a fragment. Dr. Allen conceives Balzac to be neither universal nor for all time, but a man of his own day, acquainted only with the Frenchman of the nineteenth century. He very appropriately closed his lecture with the reading of a passage from *Farragut*, which was beautifully characteristic of the writer.

The only disappointment of the evening was that Dr. Allen did not speak at greater length. His peculiar style of thought and phrase appealed very strongly to all. So clearly analytical and so truly logical was he, that none could miss his meaning. In him all saw and felt the weight of a larger capacity of thinking and being. The lecture was pronounced a delight and benefit, for by it all were brought in touch with a larger style of thought.

Flight Of Birds.

The chimney swallow can fly for a long time at the average speed of ninety miles an hour.

The common black swift has made two hundred and seventy-six miles an hour.

A passenger pigeon can travel one thousand miles in a day. [Animal Memoirs, by Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D.]

The "frigate bird" can float at an elevation of ten thousand feet and cross the tropical Atlantic Ocean in a single night.—Michelet.

Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, at Lexington, Mo. Jan. 20 1905.

Mrs. Dora Albers, N. L. Baker, G. T. Brown, Mrs. Jean Davis, Wm. Deiser, Geo. Geyer, Charles Hayes, Miss Eva Holmes, Willie Jones, Johnnie Holmes, Wm. Myrland, Timothy Mulligan, John T. Murphy, Central Williams, Mrs. Minnie Wilson.

When calling for these please say they were advertised.

JAMES M. CROWDER, P. M.

Public Sale.

Attention is called to an advertisement elsewhere in this issue of a public sale of mules and horses at the farm of Nice Still, three miles southeast of town. This will be an opportunity for those who are in need of such stock to supply their wants from the stables of a thoroughly reliable stockman. The date is Friday Jan. 27.

Joe Bell of near Higginsville has sold his farm of 70 acres to August Meyer for \$65 per acre with coal rights reserved. The coal is estimated at \$30 to \$35 per acre.